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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993 and S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993.

At its 3209th meeting, held on 10 May 1993, the Security Council proceeded to the election of a member of the International Court of Justice, pursuant to its resolution 805 (1993) of 4 February 1993, to fill the vacancy which had occurred as a result of the death of Judge Manfred Lachs on 14 January 1993.

As a result of the voting at the same meeting, Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary) received the required majority of votes in the Security Council. As Mr. Herczegh also received the required majority of votes in the General Assembly, he was declared elected a member of the International Court of Justice for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1994.

Also, during the week ending 15 May 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16 and S/25070/Add.18; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.13 and S/25070/Add.17)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3210th meeting, held on 10 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25746):

"The Security Council, recalling its statement of 21 April 1993 (S/25646) concerning the atrocities and killings in areas north and west of Sarajevo, expresses its grave concern at the major new military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica.

"The Security Council strongly condemns this major military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units which is totally inconsistent with the signature of the Peace Plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Bosnian Croat party. The Council demands that the attacks against the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica cease forthwith; that Bosnian Croat paramilitary units withdraw immediately from the area and that all the parties strictly comply with their previous commitments as well as the cease-fire agreed to today between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party.

"The Security Council also expresses its deep concern that the UNPROFOR battalion in the area has been forced under fire to redeploy as a result of this latest offensive and condemns the refusal of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units to allow the presence of United Nations military observers, in particular in the city of Mostar.

"The Security Council once again reiterates its demand that UNPROFOR personnel be allowed unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in this particular case, demands that the Bosnian Croat paramilitary units ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR as well as all United Nations personnel in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. In this connection, the Council expresses its deep concern at the increasingly hostile attitude of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units towards UNPROFOR personnel.

"The Security Council calls upon the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the commitments under the Zagreb agreement of 25 April 1993 (S/25659), to exert all its influence on the Bosnian Croat leadership and paramilitary units with a view to ceasing immediately their attacks particularly in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. It further calls on the Republic of Croatia to adhere strictly to its obligations under Security Council resolution 752 (1992), including putting an end to all forms of interference and respecting the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council once again reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force and the practice of 'ethnic cleansing'.

"The Security Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to consider further measures to ensure that all parties and others concerned abide by their commitments and fully respect relevant Council decisions."

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.23, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23, S/18570/Add.50, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.49, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.23, S/21100/Add.28, S/21100/Add.49, S/21100/Add.50, S/22110/Add.23, S/22110/Add.40, S/22110/Add.49, S/22110/Add.51, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.47 and S/23370/Add.50)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3211th meeting, held on 11 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/25492).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25693), submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) should be considered every six months,

Noting the recent communication from the Government of Cyprus to the Secretary-General (S/25647**),

Stressing the importance it attaches to the achievement of early progress towards a political settlement in Cyprus, and also to the implementation of confidence-building measures,

Reiterating in particular its call to both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in order to extend the unmanning agreement of 1989 to all areas of the United Nations-controlled Buffer Zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other,

Reaffirming that the present status quo is not acceptable, and concerned that the United Nations should not be entering into open-ended peace-keeping commitments,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/25492);

2. Expresses its appreciation for past voluntary contributions to UNFICYP and for those that have recently been offered for the future;

3. Decides that, with effect from the next extension of UNFICYP's mandate on or before 15 June 1993 the costs of the Force should be treated as expenses of the Organization under Article 17 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Decides also that UNFICYP should be restructured as a first step on the basis of the proposal in paragraphs 16 to 19 of the Secretary-General's report (S/25492), with the addition of a limited number of observers for reconnaissance and with a view to further restructuring in the light of the reassessment referred to in paragraph 5 below;

5. Decides to conduct a comprehensive reassessment of UNFICYP, to include the implications for the Force of progress on confidence-building measures and towards a political settlement, additional to the regular six-monthly consideration of the extension of the Force's mandate provided for in its earlier relevant resolutions, at the latest one year after the adoption of this resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report one month before that reassessment, to cover all aspects of the situation, including confidence-building measures, progress in political negotiations and possible progressive steps towards an observer force based on the proposal described in paragraph 12 of the Secretary-General's report (S/25492);

7. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement this resolution.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25693) with the following result: the draft resolution received 14 votes in favour to 1 against (the Russian Federation), with no abstentions, and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Note by the Secretary-General

The Security Council considered the item at its 3212th meeting, held on 11 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the draft resolution contained in document S/25745, which had been submitted by France, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25745), and adopted it by 13 votes in favour to none against, with two abstentions (China and Pakistan), as resolution 825 (1993).

Resolution 825 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered with concern the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) dated 12 March 1993 addressed to the President of the Council (S/25405) concerning the intention of the Government of the DPRK to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the Treaty) and the report of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (S/25556),

Recalling the Security Council presidential statement of 8 April 1993 (S/25562) in which the members of the Council welcome all efforts aimed at resolving this situation and, in particular, encourage the IAEA to continue its consultations with the DPRK for proper settlement of the nuclear verification issue in the DPRK,

Noting in that context the critical importance of the Treaty, and emphasizing the integral role of IAEA safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty and in ensuring the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and reaffirming the crucial contribution which progress in non-proliferation can make to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling the Joint Declaration by the DPRK and the Republic of Korea (ROK) on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, which includes establishment of a credible and effective bilateral inspection regime and a

pledge not to possess nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities,

Noting that the DPRK is party to the Treaty and has concluded a full-scope safeguards agreement as required by that Treaty,

Having also considered with regret the IAEA Board of Governors' findings contained in its resolution of 1 April 1993 that the DPRK is in non-compliance with its obligations under the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement (INFCIRC/403), and that the IAEA is not able to verify that there has been no diversion of nuclear materials required to be safeguarded under the terms of the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Noting the 1 April 1993 statement by the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, the depositories of the Treaty (S/25515), which questions whether the DPRK's stated reasons for withdrawing from the Treaty constitute extraordinary events relating to the subject-matter of the Treaty,

Noting the letter of reply by the DPRK to the Director-General of the IAEA dated 22 April 1993 which, inter alia, encourages and urges the Director-General to hold consultations with the DPRK on the implementation of the safeguards agreement, noting also that the DPRK has expressed its willingness to seek a negotiated solution to this issue,

Welcoming recent signs of improved cooperation between the DPRK and the IAEA and the prospect of contacts between the DPRK and other Member States,

1. Calls upon the DPRK to reconsider the announcement contained in the letter of 12 March 1993 and thus to reaffirm its commitment to the Treaty;

2. Further calls upon the DPRK to honour its non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty and comply with its safeguards agreement with the IAEA as specified by the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution of 25 February 1993;

3. Requests the Director-General of the IAEA to continue to consult with the DPRK with a view to resolving the issues which are the subject of the Board of Governors' findings and to report to the Security Council on his efforts in due time;

4. Urges all Member States to encourage the DPRK to respond positively to this resolution, and encourages them to facilitate a solution;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to consider further Security Council action if necessary.